# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Montpensier Still Plotting for the Spanish Crown.

THE POPE TO BE WELL PROVIDED FOR.

French Difficulties on the Increase in China.

ITALY.

The Piebiscite-The King Waiting for the

Verdiet.
ROME, Oct. 1, 1870.

The plebiscile to be voted on Sunday (to-morrow) will be thus stated:-"Is a union with the kingdom of Italy, under the

aonal rule of Victor Emanuel and his cessor desirable ?"

The King awaits the result at Florence.

The Roman Jews to the King-Probation Postponement of the Piebiscitum.
PLORENCE, Oct. 1, 1870.

The Italian papers to-day publish an address of the Roman Jews to King Victor Emanuel, exulting in their release from Papal rule. It is intimated to-day that the plebiscitum will be

The Italian Government and the Pope.

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1870. A correspondent at Rome, writing on the 24th, says the form of the plebiscite adopted by the Junta leaves the action of the Italian government in regard to the Pope unfettered. All parties, even the most extreme, are desirious of seeing the head of the Church handsomely provided for.

More About the Plebiscite in Rome.

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1870.

A correspondent at Florence telegraphs that a ple-Discite will be submitted to the people of the Roman States on Sunday, October 9. He adds that, contrary to general expectation, the form of the plebiscile gives no guarantees for the independence or the protection of the Fope. It simply invites the annexation to Italy. Cardinal Pecci has arrived in Fiorence, and has had an interview with the King. It is believed that satisfactory arrangements will be made with the Pope, and the nomination of Cardinal Capati in the place of Antonelli is regarded with

#### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Why the Russian Minister Left Turkey. LONDON, Oct. 1, 1870. The Telegraph has reasons to know that the rea-

sons for General Ignatien's departure from Constantinople were personal and not political.

#### LUXEMBOURG.

Negotiating a Transfer to Prussing

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1870. M. Servais, the Minister of State and President of Luxembourg, is now at the Hague. It is said he is negotiating for the transfer of the duchy to Prussia.

#### CHINA.

The French Difficulties in the East. LONDON, Oct. 1, 1870.

A despatch from Bombay, dated September 26, just received, has the following: -- Tientsin advices report that the Chinese have refused the ultimatum of the French and are preparing for war. The French are awaiting orders from the home government before proceeding to extremities.

Death of Lord Mayo

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1870. A deepatch received in this city to-day from Bombay mentions the death of Lord Mayo, the Vicercy of India.

## PENNSYL VANIA.

Barning of Joines & Nimick's Manufactory in Pittsburg-Man Killed by the Falling

PITTSBURG, Oct. 1, 1870. About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Joines & Nimick Manufacturing Company's works, completely destroying them. The loss is of restoring Valérie's eyesight. A touching scene \$3,000 on the machinery, \$50,000 on the stock on hand and \$30,000 on the building. The insurance is \$60,000, of which \$50,000 is in Pittsburg companies and \$10,000 divided between the Delaware, of Philadelphia, and Enterprise, of Chicinnat.

An unknown main was killed by the falling of the walls of the building.

## PRESIDENT GRANT.

Movements of the President Yesterday-His Departure for Washington.

The President, accompanied by General Porter spent a good share of yesterday forenoon visiting manufacturing 'establishment in New Jersey. After this he returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel where several hours were occupied receiving calls from large numbers of our teading citizens. Of course politicians, office holders and army officers added largely to the visitors. This reception over, for it amounted almost to this, he took a drive through the Park with Mr. Griswold of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Succeeding his dining hour there was another rush of callers, who seemed determined to make the most of his brief stay here, and the rush continued close up to the hour of his departure. The departure of the President from the city was very quiet. He took the nine o'clock train last evening from Jersey City for Washington. Going with him of the same train, in addition to Mrs. Grant and General Porter, his Private Secretary, were Secretaries Robeson and Beikinap and Postmaster General Creswell. Very few knew of their departure, and there was very little demonstration. where several hours were occupied receiving calls

## YACHTING AFFAIRS.

The match race between the Cambria and Magic will take place to-morrow. The vachts will be towed thence twenty miles to windward and back. The date for the contest between the Idler and

The date for the contest between the Idler and Cambria has not yet been determined upon, but will probably come off within a week.

The Madeleine and Alice, not having sailed their race on the day appointed, the match has been indednately postponed.

Mr. Ashbary was cordially welcomed at the Travellers' Olub last evening, and the reception given him was largely attended.

Several single contests between the Cambria and some of the larger yachts of the fiest have now been arranged, and will take place within a week or two. The Cambria will not start for Cowes before the 1st of next month, when all her engagements will doubtless have terminated.

The committee appointed to make arrangements

doubtless have terminated.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the compilmentary dinner to be given by the New York Yacht Club to Mr. Ashbury announce that the hour is changed from six to seven o'clock to-

## THE OVERMULLER RAILROAD MURDER.

Sult of a Widow to Recover Damages from the Morris and Essex Railroad Company for the Killing of Her Husband.

One night last winter a highly respectable citizen of Milburn, N. J., named Overmuller, travelled from Newark to his home on a train of the Morris and Newark to his home on a train of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and while getting off at the Milburn station lell into a mill fitume that ran under the track and was drowned. The occurrence was charged to the gross negligence and dangerous carelessness of the railroad company in not providing proper lights and not guarding the man trap, which before had caused suffering. The circumstance led to much excitement, and the utmost indignation was expressed towards the company, particularly as this very place had before been complained of. The citizens of Milburn took up the cause of the bereaved while and her family, and declared they would see that she had justice done her, if such a thing were possible. According at this term of the Essex county supreme Court, before Judge Depue, the case was tried, and after occupying the attention of the Court for the last three days it was given to the jury yesterday morning shortly atter eleven o'clock. Up to a late hour last eventum on o verdict

#### SPAIN.

FEARFUL RAVAGES OF THE VOMITO.

The Citizens of Barcelona Deserting the City by the Thousand-Nearly One-Fourth of the Inhabitants Away-The Disease Spreading-The People of the Neighboring Provinces Frightened-Action of the Government-Shipping Regula-

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

tions-Disease on the Coast.

MADILID, Sept. 28, 1870. The whole Peninsula is in the greatest state of alarm owing to the continued spread of the yellow fever. The epidemic now proves more serious than

was at first supposed. FLYING FROM THE PLAGUE. The terror-stricken inhabitants of Barcelona, the city in which the disease first made uself evident, are flying from the place in vast numbers. Upwards of 120,000, nearly one-fourth of all the inhabitants. have already left the place. This astonishing exodus has created the greatest alarm in the ininds of the people of other provinces. They fear a visitation of the dread disease, and as a consequence are uneasy and discontented.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT. So impressed have the authorities become of the necessity of action that they have resolved to adopt the strictest sanitary measures throughout the provinces in the South, and especially those bordering on the Mediterranean.

HELPING THE POOR. Over 900 of the children belonging to the Orphan Foundling Asylum have been removed from their city buildings and sent into the country districts.

Hundreds of tickets are issued daily to poor famiiles, who have been removed from their miserable hovels to take temporarily quarters in the magnificent monastery of Montealegnee.

PRECAUTIONS.

Breeding fowls, rabbits and other domestic animals is prohibited within the city limits. Washerwomen are also prohibited from taking clothes from the city of Barcelona to the suburbs for cleansing This precaution is thought most necessary, as in-fected clothing retains the virus of disease for a long time, and by allowing articles of clothing to be taken from the city they might by some means or other be conveyed to other provinces, and thus introduce the disease.

STRINGENT MEASURES. All vessels coming from foreign ports are subjected to a most rigorous inspection. If necessary they are fumigated and cleansed in the most thorough

DISEASE HAS PROVED REMARKABLY FATAL in its attacks, but up to the present time its ravages have been confined to the city of Barcelona and the coast bordering on the Mediterranean. As a necessary measure to guard against its further spread a cordon has been established, and people are prohibited from leaving the towns in the interior. SHIPPING REGULATIONS.

All vessels arriving from Cuba are subjected to seven days' quarantine. Coasting vessels are required to undergo the same restrictions. Goods or property of any kind are fumigated at the first station outside of Barcelona previous to being sent further. Agreat number of vessels have arrived at Barcelona with the lazarette fever on board.

Another Account of the Spread of the Disease, The ravages of the vomito are increasing on the Mediterranean coast. At Barcelona on Friday there

were fifty-nine new cases and forty-nine deaths. Montpensier Still After the Crown

MADRID, Oct. 1, 1870. It is said the Duke of Montpensier recently pro jected a revolution, which has just been discovered and prevented. The time was fixed for the second anniversary of the expulsion of Queen Isabella.

#### MARIE SEEBACH.

Valerie-A Cup of Tea.

Madame Seebach played two characters last night, which presented her in an entirely new light. The first was that of Valerie, the blind orphan, a creation of Scribe, something of the style of "King Rene".
Daughter," but stronger in character and handling of the plot. The plot is as follows:-This play has hitherto been familiar only to the French and German stages. Its chief character is Valérie, a blind young lady, who is in love with Count Ernest whom she has known as a professor of languages for several years. He returns from Paris, where he has studied under an eminent oculist, with a view takes place between Valerie and Ernest on his return, after a long separation. The will by which Ernest has inherited his rank and fortune contains a stipulation, by which he is to marry a widow lady, Madame de Saldern, Valérie's friend and hostess, in order to compromise a long pending lawsuit. It is expected that he will do so, and Valérie is for a moment tormented by the pangs of jealousy. But she is soon undeceived when overhearing a conversation between the Count and Madame de Saldern. The

between the Count and Madame de Saldern. The Count restores the disputed property to the latter, offers his hand to Valérie and cures her bindness. The title rôle gave Mme. Seebach an excellent opportunity to display her rare delicacy, her artiessness of manner and her wonderful power in delineating passion. The scene in which the bind girl is restored to sight is thrilling in its intensity and lifelike portrature, and the curtain fell with a perfect torrent of applause to greet the distinguished actress, in the little comedy, "A Cup of Tea," written by Mme. Seebach herseif, she gave proofs of considerable talent in the line of comedy, tit is a little thing in one act with only four characters, Mme. Seebach appearing as the Baroness, a perfect specimen of an intriguante. Her coquery and polished wit lighted up the entire play. On Monday she appears for the third time as Marie Stuart, a rôle in which she has surpassed Ristori. On Tuesday the theatre will be closed for a rehearsal of "Jane Eyre," and on Wednesday that play will be brought out.

## OBITUARY.

Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo. A telegram from London announces the death of the Right Hon. Richard Southwell Bourke. Earl of Mayo, in the peerage of Ireland. He was born in Dublin, on the 21st of February, 1822, and was the eldest son of Robert, the fifth Earl, by Ann Charlotte, daughter of the late Hon. John Jocelyn. The Earl was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, from whence he graduated M. A. in 1844. Three years later (August, 1847), he was elected one of the members to the House of Commons for the county of Kildare, representing the conservative party. In March, 1852, he was chosen for Coleraine, and in March, 1857. became one of the members for Cockernworth, which he continued to represent until appointed Viceroy of India in 186s. As a public character the Earl of Mayo was better known by the title of Lord Naas, as it was not until 1887 that he succeeded to the peerage by the death of his father. During Lord Derby's first administration, in 1852, he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland, and about the same time was appointed a Privy Councillor. The Chief Secretaryship of Ireland he also held during the second Ministry of Earl Derby, and again, for the third time, but with a seat in the British Cabinet, during the last administration of the Earl. In August, 1868, Mr. Disraell, then Prime Minister, appointed him Governor General of India. a position he held until after the accession to power of the Gladstone Ministry. The deceased Earl was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Kildare He was also a Knight of St. Patrick and Privy Councilior. His son, Dermott Robert Wyndham, Lord Naas, succeeds him in the Peerage, which, being that of Ireland, does not carry with it the right to a scat in the House of Lords. Viceroy of India in 1868. As a public character the

## THE NEWARK MYSTERY.

Yesterday forenoon, in Newark, N. J., on the lot in the Twelfth ward where there is being erected a Catholic convent, the dead body of an unknown German vagrant was found under circumstances of an exceedingly singular nature. Deceased was a man of about fifty, but all that official a man of about hit, but all that official investigation developed in relation to him was that he had been frequently arrested in various parts of the city, wandering about as a vagrant. Where he lived or who he was is still a mystery. The county physician was at first induced to entertain the idea that the unknown was the leave of food play but on inquiry and trops discovered to the county of the leave of food play but on inquiry and trops discovered to the county of the leave of t victim of foul play, but on inquiry and from a diag-nosis of the case he gave the opinion that death was the result of exposure and exhaustion. The body was intered in the Potter's Field.

#### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The October Statement, Compared with That of the Corresponding Mouth of Last Year and with That of September, 1870. The statement of the public debt on October 1 as just been issued by the Treasury Department We compare the figures with those given at the corresponding time last year:-

DEST BEARING COIN INTEREST.
Oct. 1, 1899.
Oct. 1, 1899.
Oct. 1, 1870.
Five per cent bonds. \$221,889,300
\$221,389,300
1,739,662,750 Total bear'g coin int. \$2,107,936,800 \$1,961,152,050 | DRBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST. | Three per cent cert's... | \$50.545,000 | \$45,135,000 | Navy Pension fund.... | 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 | Total bear'g cur'y int.. \$64,545,000 DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST United States notes... \$356.114.643 Fractional currency... 33,001,298 Gold certificates... 24,412,729 39,541,184 13,571,306 Total bear's no int ... \$413.528.661 \$409,216,455 BECAPITULATION.
Debt bearing coin int. \$2,107,936,800
Debt bearing no int. 413,528,692
Matured debt not paid. 4,522,696 Grand total.....\$2,657,713,478 \$2,497,559,404 Coin....\$108,804,659 Currency......6,559,004 

Interest thereon..... 16,125,158 Other purchased bonds. 34,625,962 Total in Treasury .... \$186,114,783 lebt tess cash in Treas. 2,485,598,695 ecrease of the national aebt since October 1, 1869 .... \$116,191,438 VARIATIONS PROM LAST YEAR.
Increase. Debt bearing coin int'st.
Debt bearing cur'y int.
Debt bearing no interest.
Matured, not paid..... The following table compares the October state-

ment of the public debt, just issued, with the previous one made on the 1st of September 1870:— DEST BEARING COIN INTEREST. Sept. 1, 1870. Oct. 1, 1870. Five per cent bonds. \$221,589,300 \$221,689,300 \$1,748,562,750 1,739,562,750 Total bearing coin int. \$1,970, 152,050 \$1,961, 152,050 | DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST. | Three per cent cert('s... \$45,395,000 \$4 | Navy Fension fund..... 14,000,000 1 Total bear'g cur'y int. \$59,395,000 datured not paid..... 3,505,127 \$59,135,000

\$356,103,971 39,541,184 13,571,300 Total bear'g no int... \$424,573,675 RECAPTULATION.
Debt bearing coin int. . \$1,970,182,060
Debt bearing cur'cy tut. 59,305,000
Debt bearing no interest 424,573,675
Maturod debt not paid. 3,595,127 \$1,961,152,050

Total.....\$2,457,625,852 \$2,432,940,572 Bouds to Pacific RR. Co. 64,613,832 64,618,832 Grand total..... \$2,522,244,684 \$2,497,559,404 AMOUNT IN TREASURY. Total in Treasury.... \$139,640,654
Debt less cash in Tre'sy \$2,383,604,030
Decrease of the national debt since
September 1, 1370...... \$123,150,166

\$14,204,773 \*In this statement no mention is made of accrued interest, and the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company are calculated as part of the public debt. According to the report of Secretary Boutwell, who adds accrued interest and ignores the bonds issued to that road, the total debt exhibits a decrease during the past month amounting to \$13,402,325.

The debt of the United States, less cash in the

Treasury, was as annexed at the undermentioned

8	dates:-	
1	March 4, 1861. \$68,180,855	Nov. 1, 1869, \$2,527,129,552
H	July 1, 1861 88,498,670	Dec. 1, 1868 2,539, 031,844
g	July 1, 1862 502,921,404	Jan. 1, 1869 2,540, 707, 201
2	July 1, 1863 1,093,464,090	Feb. 1, 1869 2,556, 205, 658
	July 1, 18641,721,847,934	March 1, 1869.2, 545, 336, 904
8	July 31, 1865 2,757,253,275	April 1, 1869 2,542,744,865
	Sept. 1, 1865 2,757,689,571	May 1, 1869 2,520, 158, 205
	Jan. 1, 1868 2,716,851,535	June 1, 1869 2.521,825,632
	Aug. 1, 1856 2,633,029,276	July 1, 1869 2,509,160,77
	Jan. 1, 1867 2,543,323,172	Aug. 1, 18692,508,708,533
	April 1, 1867 2,523,428,070	Sept. 1, 1869 2, 498, 008, 03;
ď	July 1, 18672,511,800,013	Oct. 1, 18692,485,598,695
١	Oct. 1, 18672,496,277,443	Nov. 1, 1869 2,469,511.77
	Nov. 1, 1867 2,491,504,450	Dec. 1, 18692,473,237,163
g	Jan. 1, 1868 2,598, 125,650	Jan. 1, 1870 2,462,418,783
	Feb. 1, 18682,527,315,373	Feb. 1, 1870 2,475,714,275
ÿ	March 1, 1868.2,519,829,622	March 1, 1870.2,463,027,855
ij	April 1, 1868 2,519,209,687	April 1, 1870.2,452,289,170
	May 1, 1868 2,500,528,827	May 1, 18702,431,698,879
	June 1, 18682,510,245,886	June 1, 1870 2,428,211,016
	Jay 1, 18632,508,915,192	July 1, 1870 2,400, 208, 363
	Aug. 1, 1868 2,523,534,480	Aug. 1, 18702,399,423,466
ij	Sept. 1, 1868 2,535,614,312	Sept. 1, 1870.2,383,604.030
	Oct. 1, 18632,534,643,713	Oct. 1, 1870. 2,369,407,257
=1		Oca 1, 1010 2,000,401,201

## PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Opening of the Evening Free Schools. Evening schools in this city during the months of fall, winter and spring have become established institutions. Somethirty-seven years ago evening schools were established in this city under the old Public School Society. The teachers in the day schools were employed as assistant teachers in the evening schools without any additional pay. The result wa there was no responsible head, no discipline and no good results. After three years' experiment the project was quietly abandoned. About fifteen years later the evening schools were again opened and since that time have been in session regularly every winter. From time to time various modifications have been introduced for the purpose of increasing

have been introduced for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the schools until they have become as nearly perfect as could be expected.

To-morrow evening the various schools will be opened for the regular session of 1370 and 1871. According to the by-laws of the Board of Education no pupils can be admitted to the schools except those whose ages or avocations are such as to prevent their attending the day schools; and at the time they apply for admission they must be accompanied by some responsible person or present a certificate satisfactory to the principal attesting their identify and respectability, and no pupils will be admitted who have not attained the age of ten years.

WHAT IS TAUGHT. WHAT IS TAUGHT.

In the evening schools reading, spelling, definitions and penmanship are taught in all the classes. Geography is taught by means of outline maps and oral explanations in those classes above the fifth grade for grammar schools; and arithmeric is taught, in part, by mental exercises in calculation and analysis, with practical applications of principles and rules.

and analysis, with practical applications of principles and rules.

An interesting feature
in the avening schools are the adult classes. Here may be found males and females full grown, and many of them beyond the middle age, carnestly endeavoring to obtain some book learning and to enjoy even in a slight degree the advantages which in their youth were denied them. Gray-haired men sit in the evening schools beside boys young enough almost to be their grandchildren, all carnestly seeking the information and enlightenment necessary to make them good, intelligent citizens and proper component parts of the governing power of the great republic.

The evening high school,

make them good, intelligent citizens and proper component parts of the governing power of the great republic.

THE EVENING HIGH SCHOOL, which bears the same relation to these schools as the Free College does to the day schools, will also be opened to morrow evening. During the past two weeks the principal, Mr. John Jasper. Jr., has been in attendance at the school examining pupils applying for admission, and so great has been the success of this institution under the present and the former principals that the number of applicants has surpassed all precedent. To obtain admission to the nigh school the pupils are required to pass a good examination in reading, spelling, elementary geography, grammar, nrithmetic, through common and decimal fractions and their applications to denominate numbers; and they must also present satisfactory evidence of good moral character. The course of study embraces English, German and composition; reading and declamation; permanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, American history, political science (including a knowledge of the constitution, with outlines of municipal and international law), architectural and mechanical drawing, practical mechanics and navigation. The French, Spanish and German languages are also taught, provided the number applying for instruction in the same, or any one of them, be at least twenty, in addition to this pupils may be admitted to receive instruction in any part of the course or in any single branch of study under the direction of the principal. the principal.

From this it will be seen that the opportunities for advancement offered by the evening schools are such as could not be surpassed, and it is not at all surprising that the applications for admission as pupils should be so great and that those entering should show a determination to improve.

The following first lieutenants in the army, unas signed, are relieved from duty as indian agents and placed on waiting orders:-W. W. Mitchell, George

# THE VIRGINIA FLOODS.

## The Old Dominion River on the Rampage.

Fearful Scenes at Lynchburg and Harper's Ferry.

A Night of Horrors in Richmond.

AN ENTIRE VILLAGE ENGULFED.

The Valley of the James Devastated.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A Night of Horrors—The Town of Columbia Suddenly Overwhelmed-Five Hundred Peopie Struggling in the Waters.

RICHMOND, Oct. 1, 1870. I have just received intelligence that the same disastrous freshet which has deluged this city completely inundated the small town of Columbia, in Fluvanna county, in its course here. The inhabitants of quiet village, numbering 500, having had little or no rain, retired without having any fears of a freshet. About nine o'clock last night, however, the torrent About hine o'clock last night, however, the torrent suddenly swept over the village in the full force of all its terrible volume, submerging every tenement, sweeping of several houses, and carrying with it twelve or fitteen persons, all of whom have been drowned. The destruction of property in this portion of the county is great; but the telegraph lines being washed away it is impossible to ascertain either the loss of life or property. It is feared we have yet to learn the most serious results of the flood.

#### THE FLOOD IN THE JAMES.

Scenes at Richmond-Large Part of the City Inundated-Immense Destruction of Property-Libby Prison on Fire.

RICHMOND, Oct. 1, 1870. About five o'clock this morning the freshet, increased by the great body of water from the Upper James, came rushing down, bringing with it trees, lumber, barrels of flour, fragments of houses, millwheels, haystacks and the bodies of dead animals, rising suddenly several feet, until now it has reacned twenty-three feet above the ordinary level of the river, and is scarcely two feet from the base of the Danville radroad bridge and the foot bridge to Manchester.

The whole of Rocketts is submerged, and the peoole are removing their families and furniture in boats to places of safety.

All that portion of the city lying between 'the James river. Shokoe creek and Churchill is entirely inundated. On Main street the water is so high as to run through the street cars as they pass through it. Butchertown and the region known as the valley, to the north of the city, is one vast sheet of water. moorings at the wharves.

At Rocketts, which has been completely destroyed by the frantic rush of the waters, several thousand hogsheads of tobacco stored in Mayo's warehouse h in imminent danger of submersion, and placards are posted requesting citizens to help remove it.

Intelligence from Lynchburg this morning state that the river has had a second rise at that point, which will cause a still greater rise here and per haps accomplish untold destruction of property Immense crowds of people are massed in the vi cinity of both the bridges in danger, expecting each moment to see them swept away by the tor rent. The old market is submerged and the people are buying on the next street, to which the huck-

are buying on the next street, to which the hucksters and butchers have removed their stails. The
second door of Haxall's great flour mills has been
cut to give vent to the water in the event of it
rising to that height.

The Danville train left this morning, but after
proceeding two miles found four feet of water on
the track, and it was forced to return.

The river is rising at the rate of one foot six inches
per hour and the creaking and groaning of approaching dissolution are already heard at the
bridge to Manchester. The fire department has
been called out to render assistance to persons in
the submerged district, and the police are stationed
at places of danger to keep the excited populace
back. The Libby prison has caught fire and the
roaring and crackling of the flames are mingled with
the hissing and seething of the madly rushing torrents.

Owing to the great quantity of water in the lower

owing to the great quantity of water in the lower story of the Libby prison, the fiames were soon got under, and the fire was put out without serious damage to the property in the building.

Up to the present (2 P. M) the river continues steadily to rise at the rate already stated, the surrounding country being a vast inundation, which is witnessed by over thirty thousand people, crowded on every nit and house top available.

At quarter past twelve the entire portion of Mayo's Bridge, extending from Manchester to Mayo's Island, was swept away by the foaming torrents and the huge mass floated slowly down the river. Further down, towards Rocketts, all docks are completely submerged and seriously damaged. The sheds and storehouses of the York River Railroad are inundated as also all the sneds below them, and the water is now up to the caves of the Old Dominion Steamship Company's wharf sheds. Happliy the energetic agent of this line had all the freights removed to places of safety by nine o'clock last night. The whari sheds of the James River line of steamers have been swept away, and fears are now entertained for the safety of those of the Old Dominion.

At half-past twelve a barrel factory, over two hundred test in length, was carried away by the tained for the safety of those of the Old Dominion.
At hail-past twelve a barrel factory, over two
hundred feet in length, was carried away by the
terrible current in the upper portion of the city.
The Tredegar Works are in danger of inundation,
but the canal has been cut away above the water
works in the hope of saving the works.
The water has risen so as to make it impossible
for the street cars to run. Between Fifteenth and
Eighteenth streets the cars were nied until noon

Eighteenth streets the cars were piled until noon, when the water coming in at the car windows the cars were stopped and a ferry is now run on all the main streets from Fifteenth street to Eighteenth The water is up to the counters in the stores and

boats and raits are sailing along the sidewalks. excitement, if possible, increases with the r the river.

the river.

There can be no estimate given of the damage to property, which is immense. Half the population are moving and the scenes are exciting and frequently ludicrous.

The Danville Kaitroad bridge is next expected to go. The sides of it are now being cut to let the water pass through.

Ail day the river has been dotted over with small houses and wrecks of houses, fencing, dead cattle, &c., drifting down stream. The gas works are submerged.

An Afternoon in the Doomed City-A Series of Terrible Disasters-Destruction of the Manchester Bridge-Heartrending Scenes at Rocketts-The Loss \$4,000,000. RICHMOND, Oct. 1-11 P. M.

This afflicted city seems to be doomed. Its story is replete with terrible calamities, and disasters by fire, flood and death in its most horrible form have taken it by turn since the close of the war. The burning of the business portion of the city in 1865 was followed by the disaster at Vauxhall's Island in June, 1869; then the fearful calamity at the Capitol in April last, and now comes a disastrous flood, which yet threatens to be more formidable than all the foregoing disasters. The aspect of the inundated country beyond the river and the half submerged city is that of a second Deluge, with floating fragments of every specimen of article known to an industrious and civilized country people.

At three P. M. the river had risen another foot, when the vastly increased raging flood lifted the remaining portion of the Manchester bridge from off the piers. This was about three hundred yards in length, and it swung round slowly until it became lengthwise in the stream, when it moved like a huge, massive raft-an illustration of the terrible force of the waters. The entire bridge, nearly a mile in length, which was built by the soldiers of the Union army just after the evacuation of this city in 1865, was now gone, and the attention of the excited crowd became centered on the Danville Railroad bridge. Here the masses had to be kept back by main force, the police in various instances having had to resort to extreme measures. In vain the maddened element dashed against the base of this sturdy bridge, each hour | river from the upper part of Georgetowa to Rossista.

rising higher and higher and with more powerful ce. After the Manchester bridge was swept away there was no resisting force beyond and the increasing volume of water against the railroad

increasing volume of water against the railroad bridge becoming more dense and dangerous, Superintendent Dodamead had a large number of flats loaded with 150 tons of pig and railroad iron, and at the perilous risk of the lives of an engineer, fireman and gang of hands, had them placed on the bridge. This javed it for the present, but as the water has not yet subsided it may yet succumb to the disastrous flood.

At Rockets, which is completely submerged, the scenes of suffering and desolation were heartrending. Hundreds of families were rescued from watery graves in their own homes by boats. Hundreds of others were perched on their rooftops to escape the surging element that each moment seemed ready to swallow them up. Whole dwellings and stores were swept away by the conquering water that brought swift and sure destruction every half hour of the day. Wooden tenements collided with each other as they were carried onward by the flood, and in some instances people were rescued from their floating homes.

During the evening the entire population of the city were on the streets. Wagons, cars and every expects of the surged reavely to respect to the surged reavely the series.

other as they were carried on ward by the flood, and in some instances people were rescued from their floating homes.

During the evening the entire population of the city were on the streets. Wagons, cars and every conceivable sort of vehicle were engaged removing property from half submerged warehouses, stores and dwellings. This created a terrible din—now ploughing through water up to the horses' back, now colinding with each other and frequently upsetting their loads. Drivers yelled and swore at each other, women and children were crying on every side, and the thoughtless mobenered as they witnessed some new achievement of the victorious flood. From Fitcenth to Nineteenth streets, on Cary, Main and Franklin, which were impassable at an early hour, a number of ferries were improvised, which during the afternoon drove a thriving business conveying passengers over the floot. In this section I am informed that the goods of a number of merchants, who had just purchased their fail stocks in New York, were seriously damaged. So sudden was the appearance of the water this morning and so quickly did it rise on the streets that efforts to save goods were commenced when too late, in many cases rough estimates place the damage at nearly \$4,000,000, including all sorts of property, and but for the timely word given by Superintendent Bates, of West Virginia Engineer Corps, of the approach of the flood, it would far exceed this. Those who regarded the warning voice of his despatch, which plainly stated the danger, were successful in saving their property; others, belleving it would not be much of a freshet, lost it. At Morris' large sugar refinery the water burst up the floors, dropping all of the machinery into the basement.

All the large cotion, corn and flour mills, employ-

At Morris' large sugar rennery the water burst up the floors, dropping all of the machinery into the basement.

All the large cotton, corn and flour mills, employing 2,000 hands, have been forced by the flood to stop operations. The city water works have also been stopped, having been so badiy damaged that they cannot be repaired in two weeks. The reservoir only contains five days' supply for the city. All the techouses of the city are on the river bank, and are twenty feet under water. The water is seven feet higher than ever known before.

A despatch from Lynchburg says that the river there is rising again.

From the ordinary level of the river the flood has reached twenty-six feet and is now about one foot beneath the track on the railroad bridge, with no signs of going down before morning. Sedden, Lee & Co., A. S. Lee, Tardy & Co., Mayo, R. L. Williams & Co., H. M. Smith & Co., and all the mercanatis on Carv and Main streets, between Fitteenth and Seventeenth, besides the steamship companies, are the principal sufferers by the flood.

To add to the misfortunes of the event to-night the city is in gloomy darkness, the gas works having been completely submerred. Here and there

the city is in gloomy darkness, the gas works hav-ing been completely submerged. Here and there the sickly glare of a candle can be seen in the win dows in some of the stores. Few people are on the streets and hundreds are waterbound in their homes, but the terrible roar of the flood as it cla-mors for fresh destruction can be heard every-

mors for fresh described as the where.

From all accessible sources of information it is believed here that the rain which caused the great freshet in the James was the result of only two days' duration in the northwestern portion of the State, where complaints of a drought had existed until within a week past. The rapid appearance, wonderful velocity and great destructiveness of the flood is unprecedented in the history of freshess in this state.

The Danville railroad bridge still holds out against he insatiate water, which is said to be still though the insatate water, which is said to be still though slowly rising.

Of over two hundred families made homeless by the flood, one-half are camped on the heights of Chimborazo, overlooking Rockets, and great destitution and suffering exist among them.

There is yet no direct telegraphic communication with Lynchburg. No mails have been received, and the news via Augusta, Ga., is exceedingly meagre.

The Lynchburg Calamity-Incidents of the Flood-Destruction of Railroad Bridges and Buildings-Great Loss of Life. RICHMOND, Oct, 1, 1870.

The only intelligence received of the Lynchburg disaster by the flood comes from Concord, a depot on the South Side Railroad, six miles from that city and this side of the bridges swept away Thursday night. It is as follows:—The most sudden as well as the most destructive freshet ever known in this section occurred at Lynchburg yesterday afternoon, reaching an unprecedented height during the night. Great destruction both of life and property has resulted. Bridges have been swept away and houses floated off, and for miles the river is filled with the debris of wrecked buildings, disjointed timbers and broken furniture. Parties from Lynchburg this morn-

ing represent the excitement there as most intense The unparalleled suddenness of the flood, the submersion of the lower part of the city and the great damage caused thereby, have produced a profound feeling in the community.

The toll bridge connecting the city with th county opposite, and which has been in use for many years, first yielded, between nine and ten P. M., to the force of the waters, and was carried down against the fine new iron bridge of the South Side Railroad, at the bridge of the South Side Railroad, at the upper end of the island. In a brief while the latter structure tumbled and was swept along, a wreck, upon the rushing current. The new from bridge at the lower end of the island also went down under the pressure of the broken masses of the bridges above forced against it by the current. The destruction did not stop here. The wooden bridge over the James river, six miles from Lynchburg, was also carried away and portions of it were lodged against the banks of the river miles below. The island hear the city, over which the South Side Railroad runs and upon which steed a number of buildings, was submerged to the depth below. The Island hear the city, over which the South Side Railroad runs and upon which stead a number of buildings, was submerged to the depth of fully ten feet. Every house here was swept away except the freight depot, the engine house and a portion of the residence occupied by Capitain Peterson Goodwyn. Capitain Goodwyn escaped with his family, in company with Mrs. William Turnbuil and taree children, of Dinwildie county, across one of the bridges but a few minutes before it was washed away. They lost all their furniture, clothing and valuables. Capitain E. A. Goodwyn, master of transportation on the road, arrived at Lynchburg on the afternoon train for Petersburg. Apprehending danger from the freshet, which was rapidly approaching at that hour, he ordered the removal of all the cars from the Island, and personally superintended the work. By his exertions the cars were all saved and the freight trains coming up from Petersburg stopped beyond the reach of danger. Capitain Goodwyn, with some half a dozen hands, were caught on the Island by the flood and cut off from all assistance. They were compelled to seek safety by climbing to the roof of the freight house, where they remained all night until rescued this morning.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge es-

his morning. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge es-The Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge escaped. The depot building, though partially submerged, was not destroyed. The gas works were under water and the city left in darkness during the night. The washing away of the telegraph poles destroyed telegraphic communication with the city in this direction. It is impossible to estimate the loss of life by the flood, but it is believed from best information received from Lyncuburg that from twenty to thirty persons were drowned. A number of bodies were seen floating down the river, some of which were recognized, but whose names I did not learn. Among the lost are a Mrs. Ransom and daughter. It will probably be several days before all the missing are known. The close to the South Side Railway Company in the destruction of its fine bridges will be very serious and some time will clapse before the damage can be repaired.

## THE FLOOD IN THE POTOMAC.

Business Suspended in Georgetown-Damage to the Chesapeake Canal—The Capital City Excited—Southern Railroad Travel Sus-

The destruction of property along the Potomac, at Georgetown and in this city, by the terrible freshet, which began in this locality this morning, is beyond calculation. Owing to the nature of the country and the swollen condition of the river and tributary streams it has been impossible to ascertain anything definite beyond Georgetown. At that place the extensive coal wharves of the various companies have been swept of their freight, and all places of business along Water street completely submerged. Business was entirely suspended to-day, the merchants being engaged in removing what goods they could to places safety. The chain bridge, which formed such an important link between Maryland and Virginia during the late war, has been partly destroyed. It had been in very bad order for months past, and was considered unsafe for trave The Potomac has been covered all day with the debris of the property destroyed at Harper's Ferry, and the points favorable for observing the freshet have been during the day thronged with spectators. Aqueduct Bridge, which crosses the

was a 'fe at six o'clock this evening. As it is built on was a fe at six o'clock this evening. As it is built on solid sh, no piers there is no fear but what it will stand the pressure. The water in the canal was let out this a 'ternoon to prevent any accident that might post joby happen to the structure from the back water. The damage to the Chesapeake and Onio Canal will probably be very great from this point to Harry h's Ferry, evidences of the freshet being apparent' at the locks in Georgetown. Pleasure boats, barges, and especially the boating houses of the Potomac river clubs, have been greatly damaged. In this city the a amage will be principally from the overflow of the canal and along the river front. A portion of Long Bridge was swept away this afternoofs, but it is thought the railroad bridge just beyond it will escape, as it has with tood the effects of previous freshets. No trains, however, passed over this afternoon, and it is reported that a portion of the embankment on the Virginia side has been was hed away. The canal, which has been, and always, will be, the greatest nuisance Washington can en dure, was flooded as early as twelve o'clock, and, the water continuing to rise, Centre Market was partially submerged and business wholly suspended. The water was backed up through the sewers, so that nearly all of the business houses on both sides o.' Feunsylvania avenue were inundated. The basement of the National, opposite the St. James, was also partially flooded. The streets south of the avenue and between the canal are covered with water, and residences and places of business were only accessible on rafts and in boats. All of the bridges connecting this portion of the city with South Washington were impassible to pedestriams during the latter part of the day, and at some points a lively business was one in carting people across at five cents a head. There have been reports of loss of life in this vicinity, but nothing reliable can be ascertained respecting these rumors. The rise in the river was sudden and wholly unexpected, it seems to have been so ali solid sh me piers there is no fear but what it will stand the pressure. The water in the canal was

#### THE FLOOD IN THE SHENANDOAH

Harper's Ferry Submerged-Stone and Brick Unable to Resist the Rushing Floods-Fitty WHEELING, Oct. 1, 1870.

Despatches from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, via Sandy Hook, Maryland, announce a great flood in the Shenandoah river. The lower portion of the town of Harper's Ferry is completely sub-merged. Many substantial stone and brick houses have been carried away and a great number are rapidly crumbling. Over fitty lives have been lost, and great numbers are in imminent peril, without the possibility of help reaching them.

Rapid Rise of the Waters-Many Lives Lost-An Entire Family Engulphed. ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 1, 1870.

The freshet in the Potomac is very great. The river is filled with debris of fences, bridges, houses, furniture, barrels of flour, &c. Some of the wharves are overflowed. The damage to the Orange and Alexandria Rati-

The bridges over the north and south forks of the The bridges over the north and south forks of the Shenandoah were washed away, and the rise of that river was more rapid than ever known before. Mills and houses on its banks were washed away, and many lives were lost. One family was at breaklast and the house was washed away, and all but the head of the family were drowned.

There have been no trains from Lynchburg since Wednesday night. All trains run regularly to Pront Royal and Gordonsville.

The Chesapeake and Ohio canal is thought to have sustained serious damage, as breaks at Knoxville and Hancock are already reported.

# MYSTERIOUS DROWNING CASE.

The dead body of a man dressed in sallor's clothes was washed ashore on Long Island Sound, near City Island, Westchester county, yesterday morning. It appears that a schooler was lying at anchor off City Island about a week ago, and in the morning the man who had been piaced on watch during the night, had mysteriously disappeared. The body found is supposed to be that of the missing sallor. Coroner Bathgate was notified. TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Star Glass Works at New Albany, Ind., were burned yesterday morning. Loss \$100,000.

George D. Cary, convicted of the murder of George Johnson, near Syracuse, N.Y., last April, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of November.

The labor restormers of the Missouri Second district have renominated Hon. G. A. Finickinburg as the republican candidate for re-election to Congress. The democrats of the Ninth district have nominated Judge A. King, of St. Charles, for Congress.

for Congress.

The way of the population of the following counties of New York has been returned to United States Marshal Quimby - Ononsiaga, Chantauque, Wyoning, Schuyler, Livingston, Yates, Chemang, Orioans, Wayne, Ontario, Koncos, Tioga, Tomokins, Genesse, Steuben, Cattaraugue, Madison, Cortiand, Herkimer, Oswego and Schnectsary, the population

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Oct. 1—1 30 P. M.— CORSOIS closed at 9215 for both money and the account. United States five-twesty bonds, 1825, 3015, 1985, 304, 3825, 1897, 8315, ten-forties, 55. Eric Railway shares, 18; Illinois Centrais, 1815, Atlantic and Great Western, 26. FRANKFORT BOURST.—FRANKFORT, Sept. 30—Evening.— United States five-twenty bonds closed heavy at 942 for the issue of 1892. LIVERPOOL. COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL. Oct. 1— United States five-twenty bonds closed neary at 92% for the issue of 1952.
Liverpool. Cotton Market.—Liverpool., Oct. 1.—120 P. M.—The market closed quiet. Middling uplands, 5%d.; middling Orisans, 8%d. The sales of the day have been 10,009 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.
Liverpool. Produce Market.—Liverpool., Oct. 1.—Turpentine 28. 60. a 29s. per cwt.
Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool., Oct. 1.—Cheese 65s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine.
London Produce Market.—London, Oct. 1.—Tailow firmer but unchanged.
Petroleum Market.—Antwerp, Oct. 1.—Evening.—Patroleum closed quiet at 53%f. for standard white.

Died.

BYRNS.—In Brooklyn, Julia Byrns, the third eldest daughter of the late Garret Byrns, in the 11th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintences are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner Hicks and Huntington streets, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock.

[For Other Deaths See Fifth Page.]

of Mondoy atternoon, at three ordock.

(For Other Deaths See Fifth Page.)

Stop Thief!!—When the London Wallet Realizing expert discovered that his victim's pockets contained mary a red, 'he advised him to be on his guard, as there were a great many thieves in London, and some of them might pick his pockets! In like manner, unprincipled venders of questionable mixtures and deleterions nostroms for the hair, cry out "Lead, Sulphur," and other abominations, as contained in preparations not their own, when, as the truth gets daylight upon it, we find their vite, fifthy trash not only containing the above proscribed articles, but their bodiles in addition coated upon the inside with the destructive nitrate of silver—their corks, coming in contact with contents, which you do not perceive simply because paper shelds will not permit you! Turn the bottle upside down, direct the eye towards its nock, and what do you behold? Recrement, so that the content is not content, and say as conglomeration of fifth, truly sombre and melancholy to took upon! Use these, and the color! "What shall you use?"

Use RESTORER AMERICA, which is as clear as crystal sheen and sparkling as a diamond of the first water. It will restore your faded treases to their wonted flory—your scalp to snowy whiteness and your pressure a becatomb of rare avoids, diffusing incense it for the gods!

To be had at MACY'S AND OF DRUGGISTS THROUGH-OUT THE COUNTRY.

Wholesale at HENRY'S, WELLS & CO., MorkESSON & DOBBINS, and depot, 202 East Thirtteth street.

A .- For a Stylish and Elegant Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau street;

Altman Bros. & Co.—The above establishment, at Sixth avenue, is reaping the harvest we anticipated from its ericesion and excellent preparations. Several opening days have been inaquirated with inhounded success. A rare assortment of varied and rich styles is now on view. See

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.-For a Stviish and Elegant Hat, at Pepu-Any Conneisseur Will Readily Admit That WOODWORTH'S NILFSON HOUQUE? Is equal in fragrance and durability to the best imported perfumery.

Atkinson's (of London) English Perfumerys Stephanous, Gardenia and others. The genuine only at J. C. RUSHTON'S, Broadway, corner of Twenty-fifth street.

Depot for Congress and Empire Spring Wa-

Noyal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in pid. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for loubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

The Great Political Leaders of the Empire State are marshalling their forces for the coming campaign; and the great fashion leader, whose mame is KNOX, is preparing triumphal wreaths for the victors, and crowns of comfort for the vanquished, at 212 Broadway, corner of Folton street. Such hals 'The KNOX head gear of the past, present and future have been, are, and will be the most desirable ever worm by democrats, republicans, or any other quouds.